THE TIMES.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND STEADILY INCREAS-

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THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1891.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Forecast for Virginia and North Carolina: Fair, low temperature; warmer Friday.

Mr. Edward R. Fuller and Miss Belle Pelouze were married yesterday .- To-day is Ascension day in the Catholic and Episcopal churches. -St. John's Church Union will hold its annual meeting next Sunday.—The Steele medal contest took place at Richmond College.—An Alumni association of former pupils of St. Peter's Cathedral School was organized .-The stockholders of the Masonic Temple Association met .- The Blues' bazaar will close

VIRGINIA. A heavy frost fell throughout Virginia Tuesday night playing havoc with the fruit and vegetable crops .- A colored infant was killed and thrown in the river in Danville by an unknown party .-- W. P. Robinson, of Danville, was before the mayor yesterday for violating the new liquor law .- The arrest of Dr. Wickliffe in Charlotte county for outraging Mrs. Childress created much excitement in Lynchburg, where he was well known .- W. S. Buchanan, of Lynchburg, who was badly hurt, has been taken home and is slowly recovering.—The sale of lots at Gordonsville took place yesterday .---The Moseley rioters in Powhstan county have been convicted, their sentences ranging from six months in jail to two years in the penitentiary .- Judge R. H. Jones, of Petersburg, was found dead in his office yesterday.

NEW YORK.

The Richmond and Danville directors are discussing the terms of the lease of the Georgia Central to the Georgia Pacific. Rev. Thomas Dixon has outlined the plans for a great free people's temple .- New York's streets continu in a horrible condition. - The flag of a Spanish naval vessel was seen yesterday in New York harbor .- The Catholic Press Association began its second annual convention yesterday. -The Presbytery is as yet unable to agree whether Professor Briggs is orthodox or heterodox .- The Arkansas Cotton Oil Company has been organized .- A party of New York capitalists are accompanying President F. J. Kimball on a tour over the Norfolk and Western .-Another editorial has appeared in Russell Harrison's paper "booming" President Harrison for renomination .- The sub-committee on tariff of the United States Senate are holding a meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.-The shipment of gold coin yesterday amounted to \$2,-750,000 .- Mrs. Levi P. Morton and a party of friends sailed for Europe yesterday .-- Two snow storms occurred in New York yesterday. GENERAL.

The railway commissioner of North Carolina has issued orders to the Western Union Telegraph Company regulating the charges of messages .- The missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal Church of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh to-day .- The excitement over the school-book question in Raleigh continues. Superintendent-of-Public-Instruction Finger denies the charges preferred against him by the Biblical Recorder .- The memorial exercises at Raleigh have been postponed until the 11th of May .-- The President visited Washington State yesterday .- Heavy frosts and snow greatly damaged the crops throughout the North Tuesday night .-- The Italian Consul at New Orleans is greatly displeased at the report of the grand jury in the parish prison lynching .---A remarkable phenomenon occurred by the appearance of a supernatural stream of light at a funeral at Tabor church, North Carolina. -- The Great Falls Canal Company has contracted with the Carolina Construction Company for its construction .- The road from Washington to the Scotland Neck and Greenville road is ready to

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR JONES OF New York, he who pays the treight, recently received a circular letter from Mr. Thomas Burns, secretary of the Watertown Jeffersonian Ciub, asking his views regarding the nomination of Mr. Roswell P. Flower for governor. Mr. Jones, in reply, said that he thought he was intitled to the nomination, and neither Mr. Flower nor any one else than himself should have it. This was his first view of the matter, but he proceeds to give other reasons why he does not think Mr. Flower should be nominated. The New York Herald got hold of the letter and published it in full. It has caused something of a political sensation in the Empire State.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and his son Russell are trying hard to steal Mr. Blaine's reciprocity thunder, but every one knows that had it not been for the long-headed sagacity of the astute Secretary of State the reciprocity clause would never have been inserted in the McKinley law. The bill as it originally passed the House contains no such provision; and even after Blaine had urged it it was not inserted by the Senate until after a lengthy and very prosy discussion.

THE Italian Government has decided not to take part in the Chicago exposition because it cannot afford to undergo the necessary expense. And yet a short time ago, this same bankrupt Government was throwing out vague, mysterious hints about engaging in war with the United States.

Reports from all quarters are to the effect that heavy frosts prevailed throughout the country yesterday morning, and that the fruit crop is badly injured. This will be unwelcome news. Last year was a bad fruit year. and from present indications this will be no REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The exhaustive report of the New Orleans grand jury in regard to the recent lynching of members of the Mafia in that city, which was published in full in THE TIMES of yesterday, leaves no ground for Premier Rudini to stand upon in persisting in his demands that the treaty between the United States and Italy demands that this country should make reparation for the killing of the slaughtered Italians. The following facts are officially

promulgated in this report: First. That there existed in New Orleans a secret society composed of Italian residents of that city, who were bound together by oaths and were invested with grips, signs and passwords, whose object was to remove by murder any one who fell under the ban of

their condemnation. Second. That for years and years the members of this society, although protected by the constitutions and laws of the United States and State of Louisiana, carried on their murderous work, but so secretly and skillfully as to prevent the detection and bringing to justice of the assassins.

Third. That so long as these murders were confined to the Mafia itself, or to the lower class of Sicilians or "Dagos," and society at large was not affected thereby, the people of New Orleans and Louisiana did not disturb themselves greatly about them. They knew that in the Mafia there was amongst them a constant menace to society, but as it seemed impossible to reach the murderers, and as the victims had always been of a very undesirable class of residents, no serious alarm was felt. Fourth. That at length, however, it became necessary from the frequency of these mysterious murders that the Mafia be investigated, and, if possible, the perpetrators of the crimes be brought to justice. To this end, Chief-of-Police Hennessy exerted himself with zeal and ability in order that he might conscientionsly fulfil the trust reposed on him and preserve public peace and the integrity of law.

Fifth. That in the earnest discharge of his duty he aroused the hostility of the Matia and was marked for vengeance; and in accordance with this determination he was condemned by the society to die, was waylaid at night and assassinated almost at his own doors.

Sixth. That several suspected persons were arrested and brought to trial, but in the trial, although circumstantial evidence was so strong against the accused as to make conviction reasonably certain, so great was the power, wealth and influence of the Mafia that professional "jury fixers" were able to so cumtrol the jury as to prevent such a verdict as justice demanded.

Seventh. That the whole people, seeing they could no longer hope for protection from the courts and the laws, and that the life of no man in the city, was safe if, by any means, he should happen to go counter to the wishes or will of the Mafia, determined to appeal to the first law of nature and protect themselves by summarily and forcibly stamping out the oath-bound gang of assassins.

Eighth. That this they did by passing sentence in an orderly mass-meeting and by determined execution of the same, and the grand jury not only refused to make any indictments of them for so doing, but justified their action.

This is the whole story of the New Orleans Mafia lynching in a nutshell, and the people of all the United States have, either openly or tacitly, approved the conduct of the people of that city. Now the question is, What will Mr. Blaine and Premier Rudini do about it?

It seems as if neither can do anything. All Mr. Blaine can do is to transmit to the Italian Government the investigation and finding of the grand jury, with the information that the Federal Government can see nothing to justify its interference in what was purely and simply a State matter, and all Marquis Rudini can do is to submit.

As to the violation of treaty obligations by the United States, such a charge under such circumstances approaches very nearly to the absurd. That these Italians or "Dagos" were as fully protected as even the most law-abiding citizens of New Orleans is shown by the fact that they were enabled to live there for years in peace, accumulate wealth and enjoy unmolested the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It was only when they themselves defied the laws, attempted to rule the city by murder and went so far as to assassinate the legally elected chief of police, whose duty it was to maintain order and see the laws enforced, that the people interfered with them for self-protection and the preservation of society. If this be violation of treaty obligations it looks very much as if Premier Rudini will have to make the most of it.

SOUTHERN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

One of the most creditable phases of the history of the Southern States since the close of the war has been the successful effort which these States have made to establish a public school system which would extend all the benefits of rudimentary education to members of those classes in the community who are unable to secure instruction at their own

The public school system was practically unknown in the South previous to the inauguration of the regime which now prevails, it was an importation from the North upon which was visited at first the suspicion with which all importations from that section were regarded in the Southern States in the beginning of the period that succeeded the conflict between the North and the South.

Every year has only seen the public school system more firmly intrenched in popular esteem and supported by more and more enlightened views. It had for a very long time to contend with heated prejudice and active hostility, but fortunately the obstructions so created have been removed, and nothing of importance stands in the way, unless it is a present inability to make very large appropriations, to prevent the public school system from being carried to the highest state of development.

When the impoverishment of the South by the devastation of the war is considered, and its slow recovery from the ruin into which it had been plunged, it will be seen that the Southern States have shown, in proportion to the means at their disposal, the very highest liberality and generosity. To the needs of the public school system, demands on other public accounts have been subordinated by Southern legislatures, even when these demands were of a more pressing nature. In consequence of this spirit, the Southern public school system has continued to grow firmer as a great institution which is constantly expanding in usefulness.

In the course of the last year covered by the report of the census devoted to national education the public school enrolment of the South increased to a degree unprecedented, showing that with the lapse of time there is a growing readiness in this section to utilize the opportunities which the system furnishes. The gain in enrolment in many of the Southern States, according to this report, has exceeded the gain in population, which is the most striking confirmation of the increasing popularity of the system that could be offered. and one that gives the amplest assurance that the day will arrive when the whole population | country.

of Southern children who stand in need of public assistance in their education will be found upon the lists of the public school,

In Mississippi the gain in school enrolment exceeds the gain in population by thirty-four per cent., and in Arkansas by sixty-five per cent. In Texas the contrast is still more impressive and suggestive, the gain in school enrolment running ahead of the gain in population by about ninety per cent. The proportion in a very large majority of the other States is not so great as in the instances just named, but it is, nevertheless, sufficiently striking to show the advance which the public school system is making in the esteem of the Southern people and the rapid enlargement of

its general sphere of usefulness. There can be but one recult of this gratifying condition of affairs-namely, that a more enlightened public sentiment will be created, which in turn will lead to the attainment of every moral and material blessing which a kindly fortune can bestow upon a community.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

In an interesting and thoughtful article suggested by the improved prospects of agricultural products the Southern Planter for May, after dwelling at some length on the brightening outlook for the farming interests, takes advantage of the occasion to give expression to certain sentiments with reference to legislation in favor of agriculture which we hope will have the hearty endorsement of all engaged in the different branches of that occupation.

"We hold strongly," remarks the Planter. "that the natural forces at work are going to be more potent for the good of agriculture than can be legislation of whatever character, and we have infinitely more confidence in the operation of these forces than in legislation for achieving the end sought. They will be more potent for good than all "Old Hutch's" corners and combinations for evil. No doubt legislation is needed upon subjects, but the tendency of dejected men is to rely too strongly upon desperate remedies, regardless of the fact that in the past the application of such remedies has too often proved worse than disease. We desire to avoid this by instilling into the hearts of the farmers hope of better times, and such hope grounded not upon mere surmise, but upon a careful examination of the facts now bearing upon the subject matter."

These facts we ourselves have from time to time pointed out at some length: notably in a recent article in review of Professor Davis' very able contribution to the Arena for May on the subject of the outlook for the cereals.

The Southern Planter quotes from a letter which it has lately received from a London correspondent which confirms the reasons for greater hopefulness among agriculturists which it has set forth in the article to which we have referred. According to this corre respondent wheat is selling in London at forty-three shillings a quarter, which is equivalent to \$1.30 a bushel, and as showing the confidence of the market in the stability of prices, the French are buying up the American orop, which has not yet matured, at \$1.25 a

Indian corn is selling in London at ninetyfive cents a bushel. These prices of corn and wheat are likely to be sustained abroad because the South American crop of corn and the European crop of rye are failures.

All the indications would seem to insure a *eries of prosperous years for agriculture. The surplus from overproduction has been exhausted, and there promises now to be a steady and profitable demand for every form of agricultural products.

A SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.

The scheme of establishing a Southern magazine, which excited so much interest a few months ago, does not seem now to be attracting the attention which it deserves on the score of its intrinsic mevits. The obstruction in the way of the practical realization of the scheme has been the amount of capital which is needed to place a greatimagazine upon a footing in the beginning which would furnish a goarantee of permanent success. It has been clearly recognized that it would be very injudicious to establish a Southern magazine of the highest rank without ample means to sustain it in its inevitable competition with North-

ern periodicals of a similar character. In a recent interview with a representative of the Atlanta Constitution, Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston, a most competent writer and one who has enjoyed the best opportunities for acquiring much practical information with respect to the cost of sustaining a magazine of the first order, stated that "it would take a great deal of money to inaugurate such

a megazine in the South," "The mere fact that it is a Southern publieation," he very truly said, "would not give it a living circulation in the South; nor even secure for it the co-operation of Southern literary talent. To compete successfully with The Century and Harper's, a Southern magazine would have to be as good as they are. To appreciate that proposition those magazines cost no less than \$12,000 to \$20,000; and have on hand, and paid for, enough matter to keep them going for three or four years. Southern people, like other people, will select the best magazine at a book-stand, and if the magazine published in Atlanta isn't as good as the ones published in New York they will prefer the New York magazines.

"Then, it wouldn't be practicable or businesslike to expect contributions from any source at a less rate of compensation than is paid in New York. For example, Mr. Joel Chandler Harris could not be expected to furnish us an article for \$50 that he can get \$500 for elsewhere. People that write for a living are almost invariably poor people. Our writings are not merchandise, and we must get the best price we can for them. There is no room for sentiment. So a magazine estabished in Atlanta-to sum it all up-would need thoroughly competent business and literary management and a great deal of

THE death of Most Rev. William Connor Magee, archbishop of York, removes from the Church of England one of her most brilliant minds and active workers. He was born in Cork in 1821, and was only appointed archbishop of York on July 11th last, succeeding the Most Rev. William Thomson, D. D., who died December 3, 1890. Dr. Magee, previous to his appointment as archbishop of York, was bishop of Peterborough, to which position he was appointed in 1863 on the death of Dr. Joune, being, it is said, the only Trinity College (Dublin) man ever appointed to an Euglish see. Mr. Magee was frequently selected as one of the special preschers at St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey and the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, as well as at Windsor before the

Ir has been discovered that under the Mc-Kinley law imported queen bees are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. The clause allowing the admission free of animals "for breeding purposes" requires that oil such animals must bring with them a pedigree; but as no one has ever yet taken the trouble to record the ancestry of a queen bee, those useful little creatures must pay duty or keep out of the

CHARLOTTE'S ENTERPRISE.

The Four C's Construction Company and What It Is Doing.

THE BOOMING NEW TOWN OF DILWORTH.

Good Opportunity for Investment-North Carolina State Choral Association. An Exciting Scene.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 6 .- [Special.]-The enterprise which has been shown here by the four C's-the Charlotte Consolidated Construction Company-overshadows everything else by its magnitude, its character and the great advantages to Charlotte that are following in its wake. And yet I have said but little about it so far-in fact, too little for the prominence it deserves. This company is composed of six men whose names are synonymous for wealth, sagacity and enterprise. Mr. E. D. Latta is the president and E. B. Springs, F. B. McDowell, E. K. P. Osborne, J. L. Chambers and Dr. M. A. Bland form the directory.

I am particular to give these names because their connection with any enterprise gives unlimited confidence here, and is almost a guarantee of success. These gentlemen, as a pre-liminary to future plans of the company, subscribed a cool \$100,000.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY. What this company was organized for and was designed to accomplish may be gathered in part from what they have already done. It has bought 450 acres of land contiguous to and immediately connected with a populous manufacturing and railroad section of this city, which they have with great care laid off into a suburban town called Dilworth. It has purchased the horse railroads of Charlotte, rebuilt and extended them on additional streets in the city, as well as into the avenues in and around Dilas well as into the avenues in and around Dil worth. It has laid out a park of 80 acres called Latta Park, after the president of the Four C.'s Company. Under the supervision of Mr. J. Forsyth Johnson, an English land-scape artist of wide reputation, it has been laid out beautifully in drives, walks, lakes drives, walks, lakes-five hundred doland gardens. Twenty-five hundr lars have been expended on trees and shrubs. The drives go flowers woodland and open. They are not the turn-ing of a land-slide plow, but handsome roadways permanently made. There is in course of construction in this park a magnificent pavilion by the celebrated architect Norman, which will cost \$13,000. The electric car line sweeps through a broad boulevard lined with young shade trees to this pavilion. The Four C's Company offer to the ladies a premium of \$20 in gold for the best design for interior decorations for this handsome building.

LATTA PARK. Latta Park is a lovely place, and many beautiful things are being written and said about it. A description of the taste displayed here can hardly be exaggerated, but the purpose of this article is not to make a per picture, but a fair business exposition of the advantages presented to the prospective in-vestors in Dilworth real estate. The lots to be sold adjoin property of great value, and while annexed to the city it also has several very large contiguous manufactories on other sides. The city has encroached closely on this territory already, and the only reason I can see for its not having been subdivided before is the law of philosophy that 'two things cannot occupy space at the same time." The key to the situation was the level piece of ground formerly occupied by the old Mecklenburg Agriculture occupied by the old Mecklenburg Agriculture for a fair grounds. This piece phy that "two things cannot occupy the same tural Society for a fair grounds. This piece of land became by purchase the property of the Four C's Company, and a portion of it will be included in the great lot sale of Dilworth commencing May 20th. Then again this section was separated from the city by a railroad at low grade which made a long deep cut between them which made a long deep cut between an impassable chasm. This gu f has been crossed. A very handsome double iron bridge, wide and substantial, has been completed and carries electric car lines, vehicles and foot passengers, thus making Charlotte and Dilworth practically one city.

A GOOD INVESTMENT, These are, in a plain common-sense view, some reason way Dilworth lots are a good investment. It is a new field. There has been no land speculation here, no inflated values and no horde of real estate men to work up a fictitious boom. Indeed, this useful class are ridiculously few for the advantages offered and unless others locate here they will have more than they can attend to. There is room for good men in this line of business.

SALE OF LOTS.

The sale of lots in Dilworth take place May 20th to 22d, inclusive. These lots will be sold at auction to the highest bidder on the following terms: One-quarter cash with a credit of one, two and three years on deferred pay-ments, 7 per cent interest added. The legal interest of North Carolina is 8 per cent, under written contract. Charlotte's prosperity is Dilworth's greatness.

STATE CHORAL ASSOCIATION. Hotels and homes are alike full to overflowing with a delighted people who thronged the immense auditorium when the North Carolina State Choral Association gave the opening concerts yesterday afternoon and night. Such a scene of full-dress loveliness is rarely enjoyed as was presented by Caro-lina's choicest daughters, banked in hundreds upon a stage under electric's whitest gleams.

AN EXCITING SCENE. I have never witnessed a more exciting scene than was enacted to night, when 5,000 people, under the inspiration of a patriotic song from many voices, rose like one person, and with wild enthusiasm cheered it to the echo, while hats and canes waved in con-fusion. "The Old North State" is a song that always fires Carolinian hearts. The follow-

ing is its history:
This song was written early in the year 1836
by Judge William Gaston. The tune was
sung in Raleigh at a public concert given by sing in Raleigh at a public concert given by a traveling company of Swiss bell-ringers and musicians. Among those who were taken by the beauty of this air was Miss Louisa Taylor, then quite a child. She played it by ear on the biano, and at the request of her mother, the late Mrs. Ebza L. Taylor, Judge Gaston, who was then a member of Mrs. Taylor's family, wrote the words of the song, "The Old North State." It was first sung upon the evening following its composition in Mrs. Old North State. If was hist sung upon the evening following its composition in Mrs. Taylor's parior. There were present Mrs. Taylor's immediate family, Judge Gaston, Judge Nash, Judge Battle, the Rev. Dr. Cheshire, now of Tarboro, but then a law student in Raleigh, and possibly one or two

It was set to the music and the notes written out by Mrs. Mary J. Lucas, who died in

Charlotte in the year 1882.

The song attained its first popularity and general acceptance throughout the State in connection with the famous political campaign of 1840. At the great "log-cabin" meeting held in Raleigh during the autumn of that year it was sung by a chorus of ladies. of that year it was sung by a chorus of ladies, who accompanied themselves upon their guitars under the training and direction of Mrs. Lucas. It created a profound impression, and was at once taken to the popular heart and has remained since then the song above all others to the people of North Caro-The arrangements for this festival are

worthy of a live city and the occasion one that a great State may remember with pride.

Oh! the Misery of It.

Oh! the Misery of It.

Human wretchedness touches bottom in seasickness. Life is held a feather's weight by the unfortunate afflicted with it. Why endure its atrocious internal convulsions when Hostetter's Romach Bitters relieves them instanter? Not only relieves, but prevents. It is not always on the "briny" that traveler's nausea is experienced. Bailway journeying, riding with one's back to the horses or the locomotive sometimes produces it in super-sensitive stomachs. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is always the prompt remedy. The mischievons properties of brackish water, the evil influence of missma, nuwholesome or unaccustomed food, excessive fatigue, whether bodily or mental, the dyspeptic tendency bred by sedentary pursuits the pernicious effects of exposure to extremes of temperature or dampness—all these are effectually counteracted by this genial preservative of health. Cures also rheumatism, kidney and billious troubles.

Piles Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms: Moisture: intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's cintment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 60 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Yal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

RIVERMONT.

Important to Investors in Real Estate.

The great Riverment Bridge, which spans the chasm connecting the "Main Street" of Old Lynchburg with Rivermont avenue of the New Lynchburg, is about completed, the formal opening of which will be announced in a few days.

The bridge is an iron structure, the mark of

The bridge is an iron structure—the work of the Edgemoor Bridge Company—60 feet wide, 132 feet high, and, including approaches, 1 200 feet long, the iron work being 1,000 feet in length. On it runs the double track electric railway, on each side of which is twenty feet roadway and nine feet walkway. Its southern end rests on Main street in the

city of Lynchburg. This street is paved with Belgian block and is solidly built up, and two electric railways intersect at this The northern end rests on Rivermont avenue 80 feet wide, along the centre of which runs a double-track electric railway.

At the southern end of the bridge lots cannot be bounds for \$200 to be foot.

not be bought for \$200 per front foot. Within half a square down Main street lots, without buildings on them, will bring readily \$400 to \$500 per front foot. At the northern end of the bridge Rivermont will offer lots at from \$40 to \$60 per front foot.

Now investors would do well to look into

this and to remember: 1. That Rivermont is partly within the corporate limits of one of the wealthiest, most thriving and most solid cities in the South.

thriving and most solid cities in the South.

2. That the Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Stewarts and the great bulk of those possessing large wealth have in the main secured it through the means of suburban investments. That the proportion of urban population in Virginia as compared with the Western and Northern States is very small.

3. That Virginia is growing rapidly, and That Virginia is growing rapidly, and

that the tendency of people is to centres, and hence to cities, and consequently urban popviation must largely increase and suburban property must of necessity enhance in value. 4. Go where you will in Virginia and no-where will you find an investor in suburban property expressing regrets at his purchase.

5. By "suburban" must be understood property contiguous to real and not imaginary

Now let us see how this fits our case. Lynchburg is the city, a part of which we already are—the balance of which is its suburban annex. She has 25,000 inhabitants and it is a mammoth bee-hive when we con-sider its manufuctories and other industries. It is crowded, and wants more room. The topography will give relief in no direction. so easily as across Rivermont bridge. She handles 40,000,000 pounds of tobacco

She handles 40,000,000 pounds annually under the direction of fifty estab-lishments, known well on both sides of the Atlantic Its wholesale and jobbing trade amounts to \$6,500,000, with commercial travellers representing seventy firms of Lynch burg's pushing men. There are over seventy manufacturing establishments—cotton, iron and other metals, wood, stone, ice, &c.

It prides itself on it solid financial condi-No bank has ever failed here since the war, and it was the only city in the State of Virginia in which not a bank suspended payment in the great panic of 1873. It was the pioneer in reducing the rate of interest to borrowers to six per cent, and indeed is in fact the only city in which the banks uniform-ly did it. Still these banks pay to their stockholders from eight to ten per cent dividends. It has banks and bankers, nine in number,

with deposits \$2,500,000—surplus, \$350,000—and loans \$3,500,000.

There are in Lynchburg twenty miles of water mains, with three reservoirs—storage capacity 8,500,000 gallons—with pumps, the capacity of which is 5,000,000 gallons per day; eight and one-half miles of sewers and as many miles of gas pipes. There are ten modious school houses-2,000 pupils, 57 teachers; twenty-four churches, three daily newspapers, telephonic, telegraphic and other electrical facilities, including extra power and lights, and is the only point in the State of Virginia common to the three great systems of railroads which penetrate her borders—viz. the Norfolk and Western, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Richmond and Danville, supplemented by an independent line, the Lynch-burg and Durham railroad, thus giving lines f communication radiating in seven different directions, securing competitive freight rates, cheap coal and coke and advantages for distribution second to no place in Virginia. Enterprises seek such points withoutbonuses.

With such advantages is our property sur-rounded, and it is in reality Urban and Suburban property, and to investors we can truly say, in presenting you rare opportuni-ties we invite unrestrained scrutiny that you may satisfy yourselves and not have cause to "it might have been" unless you fail to Avest. The Rivermont Company, May 1st, 1891.

Bargains will be secured at the Morris sale of dwellings and lots this afternoon. You will make a mistake to miss this sale, as the estate must be settled up, therefore, it is not an experimental sale, but one at which bargains should be secured.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, alians all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhosa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG.—Died in New York city Thursday morning. May 6th, BICHE HAYNES ARMSTRONG, formerly of Portsmouth, Va., wife of William J. Armstrong.
Funeral from St. John's church, Hampton, Va., FEIDAY, May 8th, at 12 o'clock. WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, D. C., May e., For Virginia and North Carolina; Fair Thursday and Friday; continued low temperature, except slightly warmer in extreme western portions; northwesterly winds; warmer Friday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC, MAY 7, 1891.

FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 9, 1891, PRE-DICTED TIME (STANDARD) OF HIGH TIDE AT

	Mouth	Norfo	Newbe	City P	Richm	Peters
May.		ħm.				
3d A. M.	4.08	4.33		10.08	0.05	
" P. M	4.44	5.09			12.29	12.30
4th A. M	5.12	5.37	5.42	71.12	1.05	1.09
" P. M.,	5.42	6.07	6.16	11.42	1.33	1.54
5th A. M	6.14	6.89	6.44		2.03	2.04
P. M	6.34	6.59	7.04	12.14	2,35	2.86
6th A. M	7.08	7.20	7.26	0.34	2.55	9.56
" I M	7,43	7.48	7.53		3.27	3.28
7th A. M	7.54	8.19	8.24		8.54	
" P. M	8.10	8.85	8.40		4-15	
8th A. M	8.44	9.00	9.14	2.10	4.31	5.50
" P. M	8.57	9.99		2.44	5.05	
9th A.M.,	9.31		10.01	2.57	5.18	4.32
P. M		10.09		8.33	5.59	

PORT OF WEST POINT, MAY 6, 1891. ARRIVED.

Steam hip Dany lle, Fillups, Paltimore, merchan i e and a sengers.

Steamship Ainsdale I iverpool merchandise; steamship Fanvill Blimps, Eastimore, mer-chandise and pa sengers.

LAMBERT'S POINT, May 6, 1891. ABBIVED.

Schooners M. A. Randall, P. H. Rathburn, B.

Barges A. Jackson, Providence; Puritan, New London; Antelope, Hoboken; barkentine E. V. Eoynton, Boston; schooners W. E. Doins, New Haven: James Ives, Boston.

In order to assist persons in need of em. ployment, this column is offered two days in the week-Tuesdays and Fridays-at reduced

WANTED-BOARDERS. AT 2084 EAST Clay street may be found a light, stry and delightful room on the second floor, with board of best quality. Also other rooms no good at cheaper rates. Young men preferred. References exchanged.

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petition. Will make up trade brands at low figures. A call or correspondence solicited. J. T. GATEWOOD, dealer in seed leaf and cigar manufacturer, 116 east Broad. api7-tmyi2.

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FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA OF FORTY.
FESTIVAL CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED.
SCALE OF PRICES:
Season Ticket, including seat for each Concert in any part of the house.
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Circle, diret, we nows in Dress Cir-

Circle, first . wo rows in Dress Cir-

Single seats in Dress Circle, except first two rows. ca-on ticket subscription lists now Music Stores, Subscription lists now the Music Stores. Subscribers have the of seats according to the order of their a on the lists at the opening of the Eox Off the Mozart Academy. Thursday, May 5th, gle ticket sale opens Friday, May 8th, at 9

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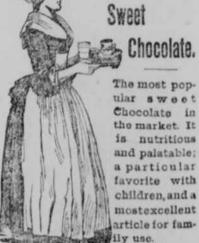
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